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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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TWO WERE HURT

Engineer and Firemen Injured in
a Head on Collision.

BAD ACCIDENT ON RAILWAY

Regular Train and Switching Outfit
Mixed Up—Men in Hospital.
Damage to the Property.

About the worst accident the Oahu
railway has ever had on the line out
of Honolulu occurred yesterday morn-
ing a few minutes before 7 o'clock.

There was a head on collision between
the incoming early train and a switch
engine with a couple of cars in tow.
Two persons were seriously injured.
These were respectively the engineer
of the switch engine and his fireman.

Their names are Louis Myers and An-
tonio Barba. Myers was at the throttle.
The pair were jammed between the
light shifting locomotive and the heavy
private passenger coach Pearl.

The engineer had his left leg fractured
in two places—above and below the knee.
It is not believed that amputation will
be necessary. Barba, the fireman, had
his left leg below the knee so badly
broken and crushed that the operation
of removal was performed at once.

Both men are at the Queen's hospital
as patients are in good condition.
The engineer, shows great fortitude,
bearing his severe pains without
complaint. Barba seems to have been
quite demoralized by the shock.

There was not the slightest relapse
on the part of the railway officials con-
cerning the accident. Superintendent
Denison was an eye-witness and readily
gave his story. The uptrain, due
at 6:50, was about on time and was
entering the yards at the usual speed.
Bert Hughes was engineer and Mr. Bill-
man was in charge as conductor. They
had asked for orders at Moanalua, but
there were no advices for them, and
they came ahead, as is customary. The
train consisted of four cars of sugar,
about fifty tons in all, a canopy top car,
a general freight car, and a switch
engine, which people, including many
residents who had been spending Sun-
day down the road. At what rate of
speed the train entered the yards will
ever be a guess. The engineer and
fireman could have no sight of any-
thing else on the main line till well
upon it, as there is a pronounced curve
at the lower end of the yard and at
the edge of the swing a house with
trees and shrubbery, further obstruct-
ing the view. The switching crew
happened to be at the lower end of the
yard with a small engine, the car Pearl
and a canopy top. It appears that
these workers thought they would
have time to get their cars into a sid-
ing and get out of the way before the
train came along on the main line. It
was a very tight calculation on time,
but probably there would have been no
accident had there been a dry track.

As the whistle of the incoming train
sounded the switching men made their
best efforts to back out of the way or
the track was slippery. The engineer
of the regular train threw on the air
brakes. The train slowed up percepti-
bly, but it was too late to avoid the
accident, the wet track again being an
important contrary factor. Superinten-
dent Denison saw the mix-up, shouted
back to the depot for the clerk on duty
to telephone for doctors and hastened
to the scene of the wreck.

The speed of the train and the weight
behind the locomotive were many
times a match for the obstruction. The
little switch engine was practically
stripped. All that remains for the
inquest of the mechanics was the boiler
with engine. The cab was knocked in-
to toothpicks, all the small parts car-
ried away, and the little shifter was a
sight. The switch engine was thrown
into the Pearl with great violence. The
impact knocked a pair of trucks from
under the canopy top behind the Pearl.
A few hundred dollars will cover the
damage to the President's private car,
but its beauty is gone for the time
being, its appearance now being decid-
edly disreputable. Both platforms are
broken into kindling wood, one of the
overhanging top ends is crushed like
cardboard, a small part of the heavy
interior work at one end is parted and
much glass is shattered. Myers and
Barba were caught between the switch
engine and the Pearl. They were
quickly taken from the jam and hurried
to the hospital. At the point of
collision the air was for several
minutes white with steam from the switch
engine. There was a regular shower of
splinters and coal. With the hissing
and the warm wave there were many
men at hand to undertake rescue work
on behalf of Myers and Barba. An ordi-
nary wagon was used to transfer the
injured men for treatment. Use of
such a vehicle will not be necessary
again. The company is having com-
pleted in the carpenter shop a modern
ambulance for use on just such occa-
sions. It will be arranged to be used
as a trailer behind a hack. Stretchers
such as the company keeps at hand,
were brought from the depot.

The damage to the engine of the in-
coming train was astonishingly light.
Not even the headlight glass was
broken. In the whole train only one
of the islands as its forces advance.

portion of a drawhead yielded to the
collision. At the front end of the pas-
senger coach glass was broken and a
lady aboard had an arm slightly cut.

A thorough shaking up was given the
passengers. They will not forget the
collision in a hurry. Chas. S. Crane
was standing on a platform conversing
with a train acquaintance. Says Mr.
Crane: "The man I was talking to dis-
appeared when the shock came. Where
he went to I don't know. About five
minutes afterwards I met him again
and he was brushing his clothes and
lighting his cigar again. As for my
self, I took a dive, caught something
and held on. I saw the Japs sailing
out of the open car like birds starting
off a flight. I helped with the injured
fireman and engineer till someone came
along and told me that my mother and
sister had seen the accident from our
home and thought I was hurt. Then I
hurried to them."

Jock Carter said he thought he'd
been struck by a flying wedge, a foul
ball or a bat. In a second, however,
he realized the situation and was one
of the hardest working helpers.

Henry Meemano, messenger of the
Foreign Office, was "asleep at the
switch" in the passenger coach. He
says he heard glass breaking and felt
that he had been hit with a document
from the Mikado or something of that
sort. Along with Henry was Rev. Ezra.
They both escaped without a scratch.

Engineer Hughes, of the regular
train, and his fireman, both thought it
better to stand by their places than to
jump. Hughes is credited with having
plenty of nerve and good presence of
mind.

Barba, the fireman who has lost a
leg, asked to have his shoes taken off.
Myers made the same request. The
shoes were cut off. Neither man could
undertake to say why he did not jump.
They seemed to have time to get out
of the way.

At one time the clothing of Barba
was on fire and a Japanese threw water
on the flames. Barba's first thought
was of his aged mother, to whom he
was affectionate and dutiful son. Said
he: "Don't tell my mother I have been
hurt. When she comes with my
clothes tell her I have gone down the
road on an extra trip." The grief of
the mother over the hurts of the young
man is heavy. Barba had his face
badly marked, it being required to take
three stitches below one of his eyes to
close an opening in the skin and flesh.
He has not been with the road a long
time. Myers is one of the old em-
ployees.

Debris of the wreck was soon cleared
away. In fact inside of thirty minutes
two trains were sent down the road.
The switch engine will be practically
repaired. An investigation into the af-
fair will be held by the railway com-
pany or officials. The curve that is to
some degree responsible for the acci-
dent is to be reduced. News of the
accident was sent down the road and
passengers on trains coming in later
were on the lookout, while the en-
gines gave much more warning whistle
than usual.

THE GENERAL BEATEN.

Sumsum Dilemma of Mrs. S. M.
Ballou's Father.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—Gen.
Basil W. Duke, the well-known Confed-
erate Captain, had an exciting exper-
ience with a burglar just before day-
light at his home, 212 East Broadway,
today. He was awakened by a noise
and sprang out of bed, but went into
the arms of a hurly negro, who pressed
a revolver to Gen. Duke's head. Gen.
Duke sprang back, but the burglar kept
him covered. Finally the negro said:

"Now, if you don't want to be killed
you back right there to that bed and
sit down. If you move another step or
reach for a gun I'll kill you on the
spot."

Gen. Duke was totally unarmed and
in the power of the negro, and so the
only thing to do was to obey. When
he had reached the bed and sat down
the negro, who had not lowered the
pistol, expressed his intention of get-
ting out of the house with his booty.
Accordingly he gathered up some cloth-
ing and some money, and, backing to
the door, sprang through and down-
stairs making good his escape, while
the General, who rode with Morgan
put his head out the window and yelled
loudly for help.

(Mrs. S. M. Ballou of this city is the
daughter of Gen. Duke.)

PHILIPPINES TELEGRAPH.

The transport Morgan City will carry
on her next trip to Manila 325 miles
of telegraph wire, with a corresponding
quantity of material to erect that much
line, sufficient equipment for five con-
struction and repair parties, equipment
for forty separate telegraph offices and
four and one-half miles of submarine
cable. The chief signal officer of San
Francisco, Col. Green, procured the en-
tire outfit, in compliance with instruc-
tions from the War Department at
Washington, purchasing everything
needed at an outlay of about \$10,000.
The outfit is complete in every detail,

the proposed lines being so far remote
from the base of supplies that the
equipment had to be made complete in
all that is needed in and out of a tele-
graph office. This seems to indicate
that the Government intends to establish
communication with the interior of
the islands as its forces advance.

NEAR A FINISH

Battle of the S. S. Australia
With Heaviest Weather.

WORST STORM SHE HAS MET

A Broadside Wave Left Its Marks
The Damage—Saloon Flooded.
Lights Out—Panic.

(Examiner.)

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, Jan.

3.—The steamer Australia arrived
from Honolulu this afternoon very
much the worse for wear. The Australia
had been in the thick of the storms
which have raged over the coast since
Wednesday. Weather Bureau's Hissom has
been made a professor.

The steamer came into port with a
heavy list to starboard, with forty feet
of her port gallion gone, windows smash-
ed and part of the hurricane deck stick-
ing up.

The steamer was caught in the worst
storm that she has ever encountered
and for a time it appeared to those on
board that the vessel was going to the
bottom. After struggling with the
waves for two days, one big sea struck
the steamer broadside on, and came near
finishing her. A great deluge of water
boarded the steamer amidships and spread
along the deck. The heavy rail was smashed as if it had been so
much piebald. Stanchions were twisted
out of shape, the hurricane deck forced
upward and the great flood of
water went pouring down below. The
saloon was flooded, the lights in the
engine-room and fireroom were put out
and for a short time panic prevailed
on the steamer.

WOMEN WERE BRAVE.

There was a merry party on the
Australia coming back from Honolulu.
Uncomplicated Captain Taylor, the well-
known San Francisco capitalist, and
his three daughters, Mrs. J. S. Walker
and Mrs. J. L. Bradbury. Captain Taylor
is an old salt of the sea, who has
laughed at many dangers. His three
young daughters inherit his courage
and they showed themselves to be
made of the proper stuff when the
occasion required. When it appeared
to the passengers that their last night
on earth was on hand and that the
Australia was wallowing in the sea
preparatory to plunging beneath the
waves, bow first, the three young ladies
exhibited the utmost courage.

Mrs. Bradbury occupied the bridal
chamber, which is located on the port
side amidships. The wave that came
very near sending the Australia to the
bottom broke the window in her room
and came crashing down through the
root. Mrs. Bradbury gives a graphic
account of what followed.

"I was suddenly awakened," she said,
"by a terrific crash. I had been sleep-
ing comfortably and was dreaming of
the days of my childhood. In my dream
I was in swimming. In jumping up I
received a most terrible whack on the
back of my head. I sprang out of bed
and found myself almost knee deep in
water. I lost no time in getting out
into the saloon and I rushed to the room
occupied by Miss Tibbie Taylor. Three
ladies arrived there about the same time.
There was a great noise on the deck. Men
were rushing to and fro. Orders were being given in hoarse
voices and we did not know what was
going to happen."

"If I looked as I felt when I reached
Miss Taylor's room I must have been
a fright. The ladies were alarmed
without saying, but Miss Taylor
took one glance at us and then burst
out laughing. There was something
weird about that laugh, but its merriment
was infectious. Captain Hoad-
lette came dashing into the cabin a
few moments later to assure us that
everything was all right, but when he
saw our condition he said that we were
all right and hastened away to quiet
the fears of the other passengers."

"I was not much alarmed," said Miss
Tibbie Taylor, "because I had the ut-
most confidence in the officers. We did
not know that the lights in the engine
and firerooms had been put out, and
it was a good thing that we did not.
The officers behaved splendidly and I
think the women did, too."

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 17, 1899.

EVOLUTION OF THE PRESS.

The "Outlook" recently reached a weekly edition of one hundred thousand copies. This weekly paper, together with the Independent (N. Y.) and Harper's Weekly are now exerting a great influence throughout the country, for their combined readers number over a million. Their success is the triumph of the "Miserable Mugwumps" as the Republican and Democratic party press calls them. There is as much difference between the conduct and views of these journals, and the conduct and views of the partisan press, as there is between the comfortable homes of educated citizens and the log cabins of the Arkansas poor trash. The school, the academy, the college, now graduate men and women who have passed the partisan point, and choose to do their own thinking, although they recognize the need and use of party organizations within certain limitations.

In accounting for its own marvellous success, the Outlook says: "It is due largely to the fact that the Outlook has always aimed to treat its readers with absolute frankness and candor. It has never consulted their convictions in expressing its own conviction; it has never hesitated to give the minds of its editors the fullest and freest expression. It has endeavored to address the intelligence of its readers, rather than their interests, their prejudices, and their passions."

The Outlook was in the beginning a "religious" journal. It partially accepted the absurd theory that every man had a religious and a secular side, although it was difficult to define their limitations. It presented the case of the man who builds his house on the boundary line between two States, and so lives under two jurisdictions. But a better understanding of man's relation to God, and to his fellow man, wipes out this arbitrary distinction, and the Outlook places man under one jurisdiction only, and makes every act of his life a "religious" one, even when he is trading horses with his fellow man, or working members of the brotherhood of man on sugar plantations, or is riding a bicycle on Sunday afternoon, or listening to Capt. Berger's music in the Park.

Papers like the Outlook have not created this new and admirable literature, but are the responses to the growth of public opinion.

TAX DODGING.

The capitalists of the Eastern States, including an unusually large number of the rich descendants of the Puritans, show Yankee cuteness in dodging assessment and payment of personal taxes. At least half, and probably much more of the personal property owned by residents of the large eastern cities is so concealed by its owners, that the tax officers are unable, or unwilling to reach it for assessment purposes.

Many rich men live in hotels, and do not allow their names to be put in the directories. Many move from one hotel to another, in order to avoid identification. Many live in one suburban town until they suspect that the assessor is taking some note of them, and they move to another town. Many of these tax dodgers have considerable wealth. When the rate of taxation is two per cent, the saving of an item of \$1,000 on an assessed valuation of \$50,000, counts in the family income. Married men who are compelled to provide visible homes for their families resort to sworn understatements of valuation.

The millionaires as a rule are assessed by contract with the assessors. Several years ago, Mr. Chauncey Denby, representing one of the Vanderbilts, said to the Tax Commissioners of the city of New York, "How much personal property Mr. Vanderbilt has is not the question. He is willing to pay a personal tax on so much money, and if you don't accept his terms he will make Islip, Long Island, his residence where the tax assessor will thank you to accept any sum he chooses to name as his assessable property." This member of the Vanderbilt family, thereupon paid on an assessed valuation of \$2,000,000, although his correct market value was over \$20,000,000.

The State of Vermont recently made an attempt to defraud in part her sister States in the matter of taxation. Governor Smith suggested to the Legislature the enactment of a law authorizing the tax commissioners of the State to make contracts with residents of other States, running for 30 years under which these residents of other states would become residents of Vermont and pay taxes at a rate much less than the rate paid by the citizens of the State and of other States. The Vermont farmers responded at once to the Legislature and the bill was passed.

With unanimity in the House, but it was rejected in the Senate by a majority of only one vote. The depravity of the attempt was conspicuous. But the cupidity of the great farming class could not resist the temptation to do a gross injustice to other States, in order to indirectly lower their own taxes. If this bill had become law, Vermont would have been the asylum for thousands of tax dodgers.

On the other hand, taxation as it is at present enforced is, in many cases the practical confiscation of property on the income from it. There are several hundreds of millions of dollars, belonging to the estates of women, children and orphans, held by the Trust companies, upon which the rate of interest allowed is rarely over three per cent. When the rate of taxation is two per cent., and this is a very common rate, there is left the difference of one per cent. as the actual income from the investment. An income of \$10,000 per year from an investment of \$1,000,000 is so small, that even the tax commissioners become demoralized and refuse to enforce the law.

One of the chief reasons for the failure to discover and assess personal property on the Mainland is the absence of Civil Service in the tax department. If the tax officers become unpopular by ferreting out property, they are removed, or not re-elected.

As the communities become older the method of collecting taxes will be readjusted, and made more equitable.

In the early days, the dog tax collector on these islands was dodged by the natives. A common method was, on the approach of the collector, to hide the dogs under trees, and especially under calabashes, until the collector had finished inspection. An unscrupulous missionary boy had the office of tax collector for one year, in the fifties in the Koolau section of Oahu. Failing to find any of the numerous dogs owned by the natives, he took, on one occasion, the family dog with him, as an assistant collector. On reaching the village of Kaneohe, not a dog could be seen. The moment, however, the family dog entered a house, there was furious barking from every overturned calabash, and the dogs were uncovered. The amount of dog tax collected in the village was beyond precedent.

THE REGULARS.

One of our evening contemporaries made the usual accusations against the Advertiser of a want of patriotism, because this paper denied that there were openings for an honorable career for young men in the regular army.

The San Francisco Chronicle reviews this subject, and presents several interesting facts. It says that even at the present moment, the small regular army, authorized to enlist up to 62,000 is short of that number by 15,000 to 20,000 men. The Chronicle accounts for this failure to obtain the number required, by stating that instead of taking the officers from the enlisted men of the regular service, 511 civilians were gazetted as lieutenants. These appointments acted, it says "To serve notice on every recruit, that although he might risk his life for his country, he could not hope to rise above the chevrons; that the reward of shoulder straps were not for him, but for the rank outsider."

It is a singular fact that although the little war with Spain has abundantly demonstrated the capacity of the regulars to take care of themselves in the camp, and to feed and keep themselves free from disease, there have not appeared since the day the Spanish war was opened, enough men to complete the standing army, small as it is comparatively.

The young men have been quick to see that war is not a tourist excursion, and that it involves irksome subordination, hardships, sickness and suffering. They have also found out that war is a terrible business, and that only those should first enlist who can do so with the least interference with social and family life. Senator Foraker, safe away from the seat of war, said war ennobled." Ask the Manila boys whether it does or does not. War is butchery and if the nation must butcher in the interests of humanity, let it cast lots for those who shall butcher or hire those who are willing to lead the trade.

OHIO LEPROS.

The health authorities of New Lexington, Ohio have discovered, it is claimed, several cases of leprosy. One of the Ohio papers suggests that they should be removed to Molokai. It is not to be done. Congress will not, under any circumstance permit it to be done.

Its power to do so under the Federal constitution is doubtful. Action from the Legislature is doubtful. Action from the State to make contracts with residents of other States, running for 30 years under which these residents of other states would become residents of Vermont and pay taxes at a rate much less than the rate paid by the citizens of the State and of other States. The Vermont farmers responded at once to the Legislature and the bill was passed.

CONGRESS AND HAWAII.

During the holiday recess, Congress put aside the Hawaiian affairs. Before adjournment, however, the sub-committee on the organic law, appear to have attacked the theory of the commission, regarding the qualification of voters in this territory.

As we have said before, if the Republican party adheres to its traditions and practice, it will not place any qualifications upon the electors, the Representatives, or the Senators in the Territory. It gave, over thirty years ago, the right of suffrage to the most ignorant negro, and until a few years ago, tried to protect that right by various devices, the last of which was the Force bill.

No doubt a large number of the most influential Republicans are convinced that it was an error to give the utterly illiterate negro the ballot. But it is by no means certain that the majority of the Republican party holds the same opinion. If the majority still adheres to the territorial policy, the organic law will contain no property qualification.

But it is inevitable that the regulation of the status of the conquered territories will more or less affect the Hawaiian question, and may finally lead to some modifications of opinion on the subject. But the racial instinct or political habit in favor of universal suffrage is still strong, and it may establish that form of suffrage here, while it may refuse it elsewhere in the conquered lands.

While some of the strongest of the Republican leaders may favor the theory of universal suffrage here, they will offset any possible evil results from it, by strengthening the Executive power. This is substantially the English idea of governing territories. Congress may see its way to granting an unqualified elective franchise, but it will not hesitate to refuse the right of self rule, so far as the Executive is concerned. Those who are firm believers in the free ballot may indignantly say, "are we not fitted to elect our own Executive?" Congress simply replies: "Whether you are or are not, you shall not."

With the real power substantially held in Washington, Congress may feel disposed to allow the free play of universal suffrage here as it has done in other territories.

JANUARY SEVENTEENTH.

Six years ago, today, the Monarchy of Hawaii was abolished. A Provisional Government followed it, and that gave place to a Republic, and the Republic has given place to a Territorial condition, dependent upon the will of Congress. The evolution has been disintegrating, in this, that Hawaii instead of maintaining her rank among the nations, has become the general property of a great nation, that will not at present allow her to retain the least evidence of sovereignty, not even the sovereignty of State. This exchange of prominent, and singularly prominent condition of sovereignty for what seems like a long estate of dependence, was, beyond question, the great good fortune of the people of these Islands.

The rapid changes during the last six years have been without friction, excepting in the circumstance of a brief insurrection, in which a valuable life was lost. The freedom from disturbance has been without precedent in the history of communities made up of mixed nationalities. The reasons for such a peaceful revolution will become in time the subject of historical study.

In no place have there been more racial antipathies, which generally provoke disturbances and wars. At the same time there has been comparatively a harmony and absence of friction in the racial relations. The Anglo-Saxon people living on these Islands, though limited in numbers, possessed wealth and intelligence, and displayed, during the last six years their usual organizing power in securing a peaceful period of change. But behind the Anglo-Saxon leaders stood the larger portion of all nationalities who, whatever their political views were, insisted on the maintenance of order.

The singular absence of disturbance during this period, is also due largely to the general prosperity of the people. A prosperous people are generally contented, and contented people are conservative. It has not been to the advantage of the laborers to create disturbance. There has been no large number of young men in this community who, as a rule, are the founders of revolutions. The continuance of prosperity has been the firm guarantee of good order.

During this period of change, the laws have been wisely administered and the public money has generally been expended as the Legislature has directed it should be spent.

Those in the community who could not consent to, or aid in the political changes have not effectively opposed these changes. Events have taken their course. Those who were positive and active in bringing about these changes suspended partisan feelings, so far as American politics was concerned, and presented a solid front on the question of annexation. To the spectator there

appeared the picture of men confiding and loyal to each other in a common cause.

After annexation there came the usual disintegration that follows accomplished results. Only political dreamers could hope for any long continuance of the high order of administration established by the common consent of the revolutionists. When the revolutionists sought a President for their Provisional Government, they sought him. The office sought the man. The man did not seek the office. The permanent establishment of order, and the guarantee by the Federal government of peace, now permits the enforcement of more "practical" rules of politics, and the first signal illustration of this, was, on the raising of the Flag, in the hearty acceptance by some of the maxim that "the man should seek the office."

These are, however, only incidents in the growth of the community. All things are better than they were yesterday. The movements from January 13, 1893, to January 17, 1899, have been always progressive and upward, because there are no backward steps in human affairs.

Whether or not these Islands will become Asiatic or Anglo-Saxon during the next fifty years gives the opportunity for wide speculation. The great far reaching and now silent part our admirable educational system takes in shaping the future fails to attract attention. It is, without the sounding of trumpets, making and unmaking our social life.

ARMY SINGING.

Recognizing the good results that accrue from soldiers singing when on the march, the British Minister of War has just ordered, says the London Post, 5,000 books of patriotic and military songs as an experiment. These will be distributed to the men in infantry regiments, and classes for singing will be instituted in the barracks. A similar experiment made in France by General Poillou of St. Mars, has been attended with marked success. The number of stragglers on the march being reduced by 70 per cent., owing to the singing.

The commander of a negro regiment during the civil war was extremely successful in keeping his troops together on a long march by the use of the negro songs. It reduced the number of stragglers, and roused the spirits of the men. One of the most inspiring of these songs closed with the refrain: "For we are men of war, For we are men of war."

While a brigade of negro regulars under this commander, were waiting the order for a charge in front of the strong earthen works at Petersburg, Virginia, the commander ordered them to sing during the suspense. The song of "For we are men of war," was taken up along the line. The order to advance was finally given. About fifty per cent. of the men were killed or wounded within twenty minutes of the moment forward step was taken, and even before the song was ended many had fallen.

It is not generally known that the verses, beginning, "Guide me, Oh thou Great Jehovah, are sung to the music of Ronceville's ballad, which was an ancient war song. It is not difficult to conceive of the stiffening effect of such stately music upon men who are about to face death.

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ENGLISH KAHUNAS.

"Notes and Queries" states that the white and black pigs are still used in witchcraft by the lower classes in England. Two women were yelling at each other in Exeter recently, and one of them shouted, "you always keep a black and white pig so you can witch us; you ought to be scragged." The butchers will not buy these pigs, for fear of losing the local trade.

When Herbert Spencer declares that all men think alike under similar environment, he should discover and expand the methods by which the Hawaiians and a lower class of English people have reached the same conclusion regarding the value of pigs in spiritual matters. English travellers have described, as a novel method of suppressing enemies, the use of the white pig in Hawaii. It appears that in their own country the practice exists, though it is not a fashionable method of attacking an opponent. If it was, the drawing rooms of London would be filled with little white and black pigs grunting destruction to troublesome neighbors.

WAS IT "COWARDICE."

President McKinley, when he wore a Confederate badge during the reception given to him recently at Milledgeville, Ga. When the girls patted it to his coat, he said it was a proper thing. The girls said it was, and he wore it. The professional politicians of the small town kind, feel that he has dishonored the flag, but they are under the painful necessity of observing a sense of justice. The President is one who is able to take care of himself. The small town

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. UPTON, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Triots regard with intense disgust, the unseemly spectacle of the President's shameless conduct, and, if they did not hope for offices, would apply the usual epithets of "cowardice" and "treason" to him. Although the President's act was one of singular felicity, and only an expression of good will towards the old Confederates, it is in the hands of Coon-Cat politicians denounced as wicked un-American conduct.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SARAH A. THURSTON.

"May I reach That purest Heaven—be to other souls The cup of strength in some great agony. Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love, Beget the smiles that have no cruelty, Be the sweet presence of good diffused, And in diffusion even more intense! So shall I join the choir invisible, Whose music is the gladness of the world."

THE PASSING HOUR.

Capt. Glass, by his modest demeanor, adds lustre to the well-earned fame of the Pacific Squadron commanders.

Dynamite is the horror of the European powers, but all of them are bidding high for an American dynamite gun.

If Hayne still retains his old sense of humor he will chuckle to himself that his conscience is getting its first tinge.

Let us see. Isn't Kitchener the man who would have only bachelors on his staff? He is playing it low down mean on the rest of the Egyptian stars.

As the insurgents saw the Americans do some fighting in and about Manila, they cannot, in time, place the claim that they "didn't know it was loaded."

It is hoped for the sake of all interested that the microbe found in raw sugar will not make any assaults on the dividends.

It must have been Honolulu aloha that enabled the S. S. Australia to weather the gale that made a vicious attack on the town favorite.

There must have been a school in diplomacy in secret session amongst the Filipinos long before day before yesterday. Their men sent to Washington speak well.

Governor Roosevelt's little dissertation on politics delivered at the New England dinner in New York City, is published this morning. It is a mighty neat pony lecture.

A Captain of the U. S. N. does not want to accept the post of Governor of Guam. Here it is again shown that correct political training is not provided at Annapolis.

Senator Frye is not the only Republican leader who will deem it necessary to explain at length that the open door policy in the Philippines is consistent with tradition.

Japan wants to be in a "state of preparedness." She cannot bear the peaceful voice of the Czar, neither is she deterred by financial consideration from adding to her excellent navy.

Col. "Jim" Smith, First California Volunteers, is to be made a brevet brigadier general. If the accounts from Manila of the operations of the First are half truth, Col. Smith is getting less than half the recognition he has earned.

The Chinese must be ideal aliens, as they certainly are model litigants. They silently submit to whatever befalls and then there is not in prospect the possibility of infliction of political retribution by them.

The British Consular Agent in the Transvaal refuses to send to the Queen's Government the protest of the Uitlanders against "the intolerable state of affairs." The Consular Agent says that the local Government is attending to the grievances. How the jingoes will yell.

Excuses have been duly forwarded from Washington to San Francisco in the matter of shipping men and supplies for Manila from the Eastern seaboard. It is pointed out that this is done entirely for the purpose of getting the needed ships into the Pacific and independence granted them. His recall is expected soon.

TRADE IS GOOD

Volume for Past Fortnight is a Record Breaker.

ARE EVIDENCES OF COMPETITION

New Blood at Work—Money Market. Real Estate Activity Pronounced—Firms—Building.

COMMERCIAL.

The volume of general trade continues good, even better than was expected, though expectations were by no means low.

Business in the hardware, dry goods and grocery lines is reported as exceeding that of any period during the past six months.

There is however this to be said, that profits do not keep pace with the volume. Competition is being felt and prices have been regulated to correspond.

In some lines a combination is favorably considered and in hardware line steps have already been taken in this direction.

We are sorry to note one failure and another in sight.

Food stuffs remain very firm. Take it as a whole the situation is encouraging and the condition healthy.

Rice shows no change in price. In the local market 5c. is asked.

Money seems scarce from rate of interest paid on small loans.

Stock market remains firm.

PARTNERSHIPS IN DECEMBER.

Wo Fat and Nee Chong....Honolulu

Yee Sing Tie Co....Honolulu

Barney and Hankey....Honolulu

Honolulu Drug Co....Honolulu

Knudsen Bro's....Kauai

Waimea Soda and Ice Works....

Waimea, Kauai

REAL ESTATE.

The Real Estate market was never better.

Buyers are many. New tracts of land recently opened up are finding ready purchasers. Desirable residence property is in fair demand at good prices.

There seems less activity in leased lands since our last report.

Furnished and unfurnished houses continue in good demand.

The mortgage indebtedness on Real Estate has increased \$43,097.99 during past two weeks.

Secured instruments have been as follows:

No.	Amount
Deeds	103 \$126,404.00
Mortgages	39 65,708.99
Leases	25
Releases	21 22,611.00
Chattel Mortgages	3 5,525.93
Bills of Sale	7 6,296.00
Assignment Mortgages	4 27,806.00
Power of Attorney	5
Mortgages at 6 per cent	\$ 7,520.00
" 6½ " 4,000.00	
" 7 " 5,850.00	
" 7½ " 3,000.00	
" 8 " 13,050.00	
" 9 " 2,700.00	
" 10 " 8,200.00	
" 12 " 2,289.61	
No. per cent. recorded	19,099.38
	\$65,708.99

BUILDING PERMITS.

Len Tow, 2 story store....\$ 600.00
Northeast corner Queen and Cook street.

Wong Leong Loo Co, 2 store store....600.00
Makai corner Hotel and River street.

Francisco Taxis, 3-1 story cottages....1400.00
Kalia next Cycloere Park.

Gan Chong, 2-2 story cottages. 1000.00
Ewa side of Achi lane Beretania street.

H. Kihara, 1 story cottage....450.00
Wadiki side River street cor. Kukui and Beretania street.

P. L. Weaver, 2 story building 700.00
Cor. Chamberlain and South street.

CORPORATIONS.

C. M. Cooke, Ltd.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 16, 1899.

(All of the above is from the semi-monthly circular of the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency of which G. H. Berry is manager.)

\$2 FOR A BLOSSOM.

Holiday Prices for Flowers in New York City.

Flowers must have reached their highest price yesterday, says the N. Y. Sun of Jan. 2, and during the week before Christmas American Beauty roses of no unusual size or quality sold for \$2 each. Violets sold for \$4 and \$5 a hundred. Azaleas were \$15 apiece and not unusually fine at that.

They varied, of course, in price, according to size, but it cost that much to get a good one. Small and ordinary orchids sold for 25 cents a blossom when there were about a dozen blossoms on one branch. They ranged from \$1 to \$2 for handsome specimens.

Those figures were demanded by the florists for Christmas Day, and they were sold with little protest. All day the florists' wagons passed through the streets delivering blossoms that were almost, if not quite, worth their weight in gold. One fair indication of the price of flowers may always be had from the sum demanded for American Beauties. When they are high, flowers are high in every kind. It may be that, an occasional scarcity of one particular blossom will send the price up. But for ordinary circumstances the price of the American Beauty is usually typical.

That was at \$2 for Christmas Day for ordinary specimens while better grades reached as high a figure as \$2.50. But the violet was again the favorite. Year in and year out, during the autumn season of the chrysanthemum's popularity and at all times, it is the violet that continues most popular in New York.

The quarterly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. held last evening was fairly well attended. The meeting was called to order by Walter C. Weedon, president of the association. A number of reports were read and submitted by the chairmen of committees. After a gospel song followed by a prayer from the president, the secretary's minutes were read, showing a good increase in membership. Thanks were extended to those who assisted in the New Year festivities.

The report of the Devotional Committee showed that the Y. M. C. A. has been reaching out in its religious work.

Mr. Brock, director of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, read the report from the Physical Committee. Three basket ball teams are being organized, and an endeavor will be made to have contests with teams from the colleges of the city.

Secretary Coleman read the report of the Educational Committee. There was a total enrollment of 163 students during the first term of this year's school. The second term began with 119 students and the classes are constantly increasing in membership. There will be four or five lectures during this term.

After the reading of the reports a song was given by Prof. Jacobs, the blind vocalist.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner was introduced to the audience as the speaker of the evening. Rev. Mr. Gardner took for his subject, "Christianity; A Business Venture." The speaker has a pleasing address and a strong sense of humor which soon awakened every one and prepared them for listening. Rev. Mr. Gardner contradicted the popular doctrine that business and religion should be separated.

"Christianity is business, but business is not always Christianity," he said. "Christianity is not only a business venture, but it is the greatest business venture," he claimed. Christ, he styled the head of the business, and all who are Christians, members of the concern. The preacher then uttered a magnificent eulogy of Christ, the head, powerful in thought, pleasing indication. Mr. Gardner turned his attention to the members of the business. He spoke of death as the door through which these members pass to promotion. Luther, Knox, Wealey, Lincoln, Gladstone are promoted members. The President of the Great Republic, Wm. McKinley, the Empress of the British possessions, Queen Victoria, are members of the firm and the speaker expressed himself as proud beyond measure to have an interest in a concern which includes in its members the greatest men and women the world has produced.

"We are laborers together with God," he said. Man has built the ship and placed it on the water and God has given the wind which fills the sails and carries us from continent to island and from island back to continent. But the greatest part of this business of which Christ is the head is the training of men,—mentally, physically and spiritually. The Y. M. C. A. is doing this work, and is doing it in a business way, for it is a business enterprise. Rev. Mr. Gardner expressed a strong hope that the day will come when the churches will be open as many days and hours in the week as are saloons; when the churches will establish gymnasiums and schools that the mental and physical part of man may be developed as well as the spiritual.

The speaker claimed that if the ratio of the last eighty years were maintained in one more century the whole world will be members of this business enterprise. "It will go on and on," he said, "until it has accomplished the end which the Head determined it should." Rev. Mr. Gardner closed with the invitation to all to become members of the great firm, Christianity.

Following the address, Mr. Eames gave a mandolin solo with piano accompaniment. The selection was well chosen and rendered in a manner pleasing to all as the long applause which followed proved. Mr. Eames gave an encore lively in the extreme which met with hearty approval. Mrs. Herbert Ewing played accompaniments to both numbers with the intuitive expression of a true musician.

Mr. Coleman spoke for a few minutes about the magazine "Man," a Y. M. C. A. publication for which he is soliciting subscriptions, after which there was a social and refreshments.

WITH THE Y.M.C.A.

Interesting Quarterly Meeting Well Attended.

VARIOUS REPORTS ARE MADE

Growth of the Institution Marked.
An Earnest Address in Behalf of Church—Music.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thuse removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It prevents and It cures baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulb.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16.

Anniversary of the overthrow, 1893. Hutchinson plantation, \$34 bid and asked.

Hana plantation, \$18 87½ bid: \$19

Hawaiian Commercial, \$57.87½ bid: \$58.25 asked.

The Australia is due from San Francisco tomorrow.

Hilo is to have arc street lights by the end of the month.

C. L. Clemen's Cineograph combination is showing at Hilo.

This date 179 Capt. Cook anchored in Kealakekua bay, Hawaii.

Haniali, Waikiki, has been fitted up as a first class family resort.

About a score of convalescent soldiers left for the Mainland by the Rio.

A dozen or so kamaalas and a number of tourists are expected here by the Australia.

This is a legal holiday. Government offices will be closed and courts will suspend.

The Hawaii Racing Association has been organized at Hilo and will be incorporated.

Minister Cooper leaves today for Maui on business for the Department of Education.

W. J. Coon, late of Honolulu, is in the employ of the State of California at Sacramento.

The remains of the late H. H. Wilcox will be brought from Kauai to this island for interment.

Heine boilers and acetylene gas are among the modern improvements at the shops of the Oahu Railway.

Thos. Cook & Son advertise now in America and Europe excursions to Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines.

Miss Mary Alexander, the popular and capable kindergartner, will soon leave for an extended tour abroad.

Chas. Achi has made a substantial contribution to Kaumakapili church. He is having the spires painted anew.

Nance O'Neill was called upon by the Examiner for a New Year greeting and sent this word to Hawaii: "Aloha ou loa."

Mrs. Todd, lately of Molokai and Japan is to sue the city of San Francisco, claiming to have contracted leprosy in the pest house there.

The opium schooner Labrador was sold at auction Saturday under the court confiscation order. Jules Dodut was the purchaser for \$1,025.

"Rev. Billy" Hammond, notorious here, has turned up in Cuba, where he is making lots of money for himself and misery for church people.

The Oahu coffee planters have decided to plant cane in their land now unused. For this purpose they have purchased 2,000 bags of seed cane.

Dr. (Miss) Kellogg-Lane, after an enjoyable sojourn in Honolulu, has re-

turned to the States. While here she delivered one lecture to ladies.

A hub for Guam is the latest scheme of a number of town people who always want to be doing something.

C. A. Brown is again here, there and everywhere in Honolulu, having returned from the States by the China.

About the busiest place in town these evenings is the night school on Fort street. The classes are growing all the time.

P. C. Jones is warmly welcomed back to Honolulu. He will remain here but a few weeks attending to business.

In all of his interviews in the States Col. Barber, of the First New York, speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality of Honolulu people.

Those wishing to secure office room in the new two-story building to be erected on the old site on Queen street apply to C. Brewer & Co.

There were no further instructions from the United States on the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act here or the disposal of the immigrants held.

The Governmental treasury department will declare the regular monthly dividend on the 25th inst. This means that December claims will then be paid in full.

Schumann, Fort street, has just received ex S. C. Allen, twenty head of large, young mules in first class condition, which he offers for sale at low figures.

Chas. Gay, J. S. McCandless, J. F. Morgan, W. Waterhouse, A. B. Wood and Mrs. Toms and daughter are booked for the W. G. Hall, sailing for Kauai today.

In a formal statement Secretary of State Hay has disapproved of the cable concession granted by the Government here. This was at the suggestion of the Commission.

The base ball teams for the 1899 season will go into practice at once. Toyo Jackson has been signed at pitcher for the Wela ka Hao nine. Bonnie Lemon goes with the Kams.

Motions to quash alternative writs have been filed by F. B. McStockier in the bark Williscott, the ship Star of France, and the ship Euterpe, all seeking Hawaiian registry.

Despite spicy rumor, the hard barren fact remains that Mrs. R. F. Woodward, who is about to resume her vocal studies, is never going upon any form of "stage" whatsoever.

The annual account of Raymond Reyes, guardian of David Callahan, Mary Ann Machado and Henry Machado, minors, was yesterday placed on file in probate court.

The \$2,000 claim of J. W. Mason of Hilo against the steamer City of Columbia, was approved in court yesterday. Capt. Milnor testified to the correctness of the account.

The Hilo hotel is to be hereafter managed from Honolulu, the lease having been taken over by W. C. Peacock & Co., who have placed in charge Mr. Glaze, an experienced man.

"Father" Edward Bailey, of Makao, Maui, has presented his own painting of Punchbowl to Oahu college. For a few days the picture may be seen at King Bros., on Hotel street.

The S. S. Garonne left Seattle on January 10th instead of the 7th and will arrive here January 24th, touching at Hilo en route. She will clear direct from here to Seattle January 30.

The marriage engagement is announced of Professor Henri Berger, band leader and a captain on the staff of the President, and Miss Rosa Clark, sister of Mrs. J. F. Bowler and Mrs. F. W. McChesney.

T. H. Goodman, while in this city, made a thorough investigation of the prospects for increasing the business of the Southern Pacific passenger department by advertising Hawaii abroad.

He will recommend considerable advertising.

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LIFE ON MAUI

Accidental Fire Causes Death of an Aged Chinese.

JAP LABORERS MAKE TROUBLE

Plotting Against Lunas—Disturbance Promptly Stopped—Debate on Protection—Social Notes.

MAUI, Jan. 14, 1899.—Last evening, the 13th, the monthly meeting under the auspices of the Makawao Debating Society was held in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church and was largely attended by the district people. The subject of debate was "Free Trade vs. Protection." Messrs. F. E. Atwater and W. E. Nicoll defending the former and Messrs. J. J. Hair and Frank Alexander, the latter. Several speakers other than the leaders made the evening unusually interesting. Advocates of protection "carried the day" when it came to vote on the merits of arguments presented, the vote being a close one. The subject for next meeting is something about the reduction of personal taxes, with Tax Assessor C. H. Dickey the leader of the negative.

Wednesday, the 11th, a Chinese of Wailuku named Allong was so severely burned that he died a few hours after the fire which injured him was discovered and extinguished. He lived in a shanty by himself and being very old and blind was cared for by a married daughter who lived near by. The fire was started probably from his pipe while he was smoking. The inside of the dwelling was badly burned. The coroner's inquest was held yesterday and brought in a verdict of death by accident.

Wednesday morning, the 11th, there was some trouble between the lunas and seventy or eighty laborers on Wailuku plantation. The Japs, being angry with one of the lunas made a plan to "down" him, but head luna Jack Dow and other lunas interfered in time to prevent any serious happening, though there was an interchange of blows. Thirty or forty of the Japanese were fined on the 13th by Judge McKay for deserting labor and four or five of their leaders are still in confinement awaiting trial for assault upon Mr. Dow.

To-night, the 14th, some dozen or more young men of Wailuku will hold a meeting in the Club Hall to organize an athletic club. Their plans are to begin with bicycles and later to extend the functions of the association to general athletics and perhaps some time in the dim future to build a hall.

The afternoon of the 9th, twenty persons attended the monthly meeting of teachers in Makawao school house. The program consisted of discussion of "Parker's Talks" by Miss Nellie Smith, "Hawaiian Soils," by D. D. Baldwin, and "Sewing," by Miss Eliza Reis. Mr. Baldwin's talk was especially interesting and valuable. He advanced the theory that it is not "weathering" but the growth of vegetation (the breaking up of the lava into pieces by roots) that changes lava rock to soil.

The 13th, the Hana teachers held their monthly meeting in Hana school house. The maximum attendance of Hana pedagogues is eight.

The evening of the 27th, a "Community Supper" will be given in Dickey's Hall, Pala, under the patronage of the Ladies' Aid Society of Pala.

Mrs. D. B. Murdock of Ewa is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. D. Baldwin of Haiku.

This afternoon in Pala Plantation Office a meeting of stockholders of the Maui Telephone Co. will be held.

At Kahului the only arrival of the week is the brig "Lurline," McLeod master, on the 11th, from San Francisco, with general merchandise for H. C. Co., Haiku, Pala and Alexander & Baldwin companies. The only departure is the bark "Hesper" for Port Townsend in ballast.

Weather—Dry—of mornings and warm, still days. No rain for a week at Nahiku.

Drowned at Paauhau.

Manuel Gonsalves, Portuguese, employed on the Paauhau plantation, was drowned at the camp on Sunday morning, the 11th. The man was at work in a potato field when he was taken by a sudden storm. Finally when the men of this work they attacked the natives to the camp with a rope, but on the way the natives neglected to do so, and was rescued from the water after twelve and six hours.

Jap Wanted to Die.

A Japanese who developed a mania early last evening was placed in one of the guard cells of the police station and given a private guard. The man is a servant for Kamekau, the native attorney. The Jap had se-

cured a bit of clothes line and was about to hang himself on the lanai within a few feet of the parlor. He was discovered just as he was placing the noose about his neck. The Jap says he is "sick inside" and wants to

Kohala Lands.
(Hilo Tribune.)

About 150 lots have been laid out in Kahuku, Kohala, which will shortly be advertised. This is land which through neglect has become destitute of timber, but under the care of bona fide settlers it is hoped will show the same results in timber restoration as has been demonstrated at Walamea, on the Puukapak tract, which was laid out in 1893. The demand for land in Kohala is far in excess of the supply. A very remarkable spring, called Walealea, is on this land of Kahuku, but that the parties in charge of the survey deemed it advisable from a public standpoint to set apart a reservation around it, in order that the water supply from the same might be enjoyed by all the residents of the tract, inasmuch as no other supply is available.

NOT IN HARMONY

Several Difference on Hawaiian Laws.

Promises of Sharp Contest in the House—Suffrage—Appointments—Governor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A sharp contest will occur in the House over the legislation for the government of Hawaii, as the majority and minority of the committee on territories do not agree as to the form of a bill. Neither do the majority agree with the report of the senate committee on foreign relations, although the differences are not such as to cause great difficulty.

The majority report of the House committee changes the bill introduced by Hilt only slightly with the exception of the qualifications for senators and representatives. The property qualifications are stricken out and any citizen who is a voter and has been a resident of Hawaii for three years is eligible to office.

Those who were citizens of Hawaii on August 12, 1888, are made citizens of the United States. One house will not be allowed to constitute the Legislature in case the other adjourns, nor will it be necessary to have the sanction of three members to introduce a bill in the Legislature. The delegate to Congress shall possess the same qualifications as a voter. Bonds issued on the credit of the public domain shall be payable in not less than five nor more than fifteen years. One year's residence must be proven to obtain a divorce.

The minority report says that the minority is unable to agree to some prominent features of the bill, as introduced and as approved by the majority of that sub-committee, and continued:

"It is important to emphasize the fact that new territory acquired should be governed as other territories of the United States have been from the foundation of the Government with a view to ultimate admission to statehood. Upon this theory we believe that Hawaii should be given substantially the same form of government as has been in other territories of the United States."

"We therefore object to the provisions of the bill making the supreme court of the territory of Hawaii judge of the membership of the territorial Legislature of Hawaii. We believe that each house should be the final judge of the qualifications of its members."

"We also object to the property qualifications for members of the Senate of the Legislature of Hawaii."

"We think also that too great power is given to the Governor, especially do we object to his being empowered to nominate part of the judiciary of that island for life."

Gone to Confucius.
(Hilo Herald.)

A young man stopping at a coffee shop in the twelve miles from Hilo, committed suicide near there Sunday morning. The man had been in Hilo and was a stranger in the vicinity. He selected a guava tree a short distance from the road, made a loose knot in a rope and threw one end over a branch a few feet from the ground. When discovered the man had drawn his feet from the ground and had strangled himself to death.

ENGLISH VIEW

NEW YORK Dec. 31.—The English London daily says: "Philippine marriages are not regarded as serious by Englishmen who have practical knowledge of the island. Mr. Sawyer, an engineer who was in the Philippines fourteen years and in the consular service there, scorns the idea that the Americans will need a large military force, or that they will have any permanent trouble in governing the natives. He is confident that a native army, with American officers can be organized in a short time for maintenance of order."

IN THE HOME TIE

Rev. Mr. Kincaid's Sermon on Man in the Family.

PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Life a Blessing—The Home Duties Concerning Marriage—Remarks on Divorce.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At the Central Union Church last night the Rev. Wm. Morris Kincaid presented the second of his series of sermons on man. As on the Sunday evening previous, the church was crowded with attentive listeners.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid chose for his second problem under the general subject, Man, "A Man in the Family." The speaker made three subdivisions of the problem; first considering man, the child; second, man, the husband; third, man, the father. No man, he claimed, completely rounds out his being until he has fulfilled this three-fold relationship.

Speaking of man, the child, the preacher said this life is but the beginning of an eternal career. However humble that beginning may be we owe a deep debt of gratitude to our parents who brought us that beginning and thus made possible a life never ending, a future sublime. Some pessimists tell us they wish they had not been born, and yet we watch those people closely and we find that they seldom commit suicide. However, such a wish if true is a sign of disease. A healthy man is glad that he was born.

Man owes to father and mother a debt not only for life, but perhaps, for a good name, and the good name of parents should be an example binding one to a life of goodness. A man who is capable of doing any great work for humanity received much of his power from the family that bore him.

The speaker then considered the debt of love which the child owes to the parents. How many, he said, reserve all courtesy for strangers and only show their rougher nature to their own flesh and blood. It is love that makes letter writing easy, said the preacher, and none know it more than women. When a son far from home neglects the letter writing to his mother, be assured that man is going wrong.

Some debts can be paid in hard cash, said Mr. Kincaid. There is no question here of the duty that the child owes to the parents. What greater ornament can there be, what scene is more beautiful than the parent in the home of his son and the grandchildren at his knee.

Every man who leaves home takes with him the honor of his family which he may enhance or disgrace. The success of a son is as a crown to his parents. What joy is so great to the father as the return home of a noble, successful child; or what disgrace is so keen as for a child who returns and who, far from home, has soiled his good name.

Mr. Kincaid spoke of the custom in some countries of marrying a woman without having previously met her. One of the beautiful things of American life is its simple and perfect freedom. Every man has time and opportunity in which to study the woman he would make his wife. A great many evils in married life spring from this source—hasty marriage. Adequate time has not been taken. For every man there is a woman and time should be taken to find out this particular woman. The cause of so much unhappiness in life is deception. A young man calls on a lady and she plays the piano or discusses with him the latest book. She admires his stylish dress, his pleasing manners, his hair parted in the middle, but she does not know the real man. "Young men," he said, "be at your best during your days of courtship, but let your best be just yourself."

In the 31st chapter of Proverbs, the speaker claimed, there is the divine picture of a model woman. "Mark this," said the preacher. "The truest wedded life can only come out of the truest unwedded life. What many young men call seeing life is seeing death. Purity and truth are the only sure foundations upon which a marriage can rest."

The speaker then briefly discussed the divorce problem. After reading from paper accounts of grounds upon which divorces were allowed in the United States the most trivial of which was that of a woman who sought and secured a divorce because never during their married life had her husband taken her for a drive, the preacher indignantly branded such legal decisions a blot on American civilization. "It is Paroxysm, yes worse—it is hypocrisy." The speaker was unable to continue the subject further as the hour was gone, but promised to discuss the question more in full at a Sunday morning service soon.

HAYNE'S CONSCIENCE

Says it Impels Him to Make Restitution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—James D. Hallen, alias Julian D. Hayne, the lawyer who was convicted last week of uttering a forced bond and mortgage in 1883, through which Mrs. Florence Cauldwell of New Jersey was defrauded of \$16,500, was brought before Judge McMahon in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday for sentence, but at his request the date of sentence was postponed for one week, in order that between now and then Hallen might make restitution to Mrs. Cauldwell.

"You are not to understand," said Judge McMahon in granting Hallen's request, "that restitution made at this date will have any effect upon your sentence."

"Certainly not, your Honor," replied Hallen, "but this is a matter of conscience with me, and I wish time to carry out my designs."

CHOATE TO LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs:

Joseph H. Choate, of New York, is to be ambassador to Great Britain.

William Potter of Pennsylvania to be

ambassador to Russia.

There seems to be no further doubt that President McKinley will send these nominations to the Senate within the next few days, possibly tomorrow.

Mr. Potter was formerly minister to Italy, having been stationed at Rome during the Harrison administration.

With the Minstrels.

There was a packed house for the merry minstrel show at the Orpheum Saturday night. A number of the "swell" people of the city were in attendance. The show was about all that had been promised. Considering that there was only a week for preparation, it was an extremely creditable entertainment. Post, Armand and Vierra were the premier funmakers. Miss Ashley was a distinct success as interlocutor. Benjie Jones' bass solo was well liked and the Quintette Club came for minutes of applause. Vierra and Jackson gave the Chinese sketch with new features. The afterpiece was a lively affair.

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When you can

AT A BIG FEAST

The New England Society Dinner
in New York

JUDGE HOWLAND ON WAR

Toast of President and Queen.
Rousing Speech of Col. Roosevelt—Gen. Jos. Wheeler.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The New England Society in the city of New York dined last night in the great ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria. Three hundred or more men were seated at fifteen tables, while almost as many women graced the galleries above them. At the table at the head of the hall on either side of the President of the society, ex-Judge Henry S. Howland, were seated the distinguished guests of the society. Among them were Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, Major-Gen. Shafter, Channing M. Depew, Gen. Wallace Randolph, Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Elihu Root, Gov. Elihu Dyer of Rhode Island, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Augustus Thomas and others.

JUDGE HOWLAND ON THE WAR.
In opening the speechmaking Judge Howland said in part:

"The society gives evidence of the wave of prosperity which is sweeping over the land. Its membership has increased, it has an invested fund in first-class securities amounting to \$107,000, and its contributions to charitable purposes are continued upon a liberal scale. Forty members have died during the year. Among them, it is no exaggeration to say, was the most valuable citizen of New York, for the work he did and the results he accomplished, Col. George B. Waring, Jr.

Judge Howland went on to mention the names of Isaac H. Bromley, Charles Butler, Henry M. Taber, George F. Bettis, Amos R. Eto, John F. Townsend and other members of the society who have died during the past year.

"The events of the past few months," Judge Howland continued, "show that the lifework of such a people as ours is not growing to a close and the race is not yet ready to be mustered out of service. We sit in the presence of those who have made history at an unprecedented rate and have condensed it into unexpected and tangible results. We greet here the representatives of the one institution of this country of which we are unreservedly proud (cheers), which in sixty days revised the map of the world (applause), caused us to review our studies in geography (applause), so that the direction to the future United States possessions will be to go to America, cross the Continent and take the second turning to the right (laughter and cheers); it changed the laws of punctuation when it brought the Colon to a full stop (cheers and laughter), gave a new definition to an island as a body of land surrounded by United States battleships; swept the formidable navy of an old and powerful country from the sea and proved that the best life insurance risks in the world which would command the lowest premium were those on the vessels of the American navy (cheers and laughter), and that Shakespeare was right when he wrote:

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quiver full,
And four times he who gets his blow in full."

"We greet, too, the representatives of the finest body of soldiers on this broad earth, barring none, the United States regulars who, on a hundred battlefields have illustrated their valor and devotion to the flag—danger-blind, uncomplaining, though unrequited, and faithful unto death. They have stood against savage foes on a wild frontier, held sullen mobs in check, faced veteran soldiers in battle, and have planted the American flag in token of possession on the island colonies of Spain; and, when they wrote El Caney and San Juan upon their colors, a memento of magnificent valor, they inscribed upon the rolls of fame the record of a deed unsurpassed by the Old Guard at Waterloo or the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

"We have hitherto claimed to be a simple people and far removed from imperialism, but, as a simple package of dynamite is endowed with an indefinite capacity of sudden expansion and as iron expands under heat and men under fire, the irresistible forces of nature will do their work upon nations until they fulfil their manifold destiny. We must go forward or backward and we cannot go backward with self-respect."

PRESIDENT AND QUEEN

Judge Howland then said:

"And now, gentlemen, in opening the exercises, I ask you to rise and fill your glasses and drink to the head of the nation, that wise, patriotic ruler,

the President of the United States." The band then played "The Star Spangled Banner," the guests rising and singing the first verse of the song. With cheers and applause they settled into their seats again. Judge Howland went on:

"I think it is due to our great friend and all on the other side of the water that we should drink the health of her Majesty the Queen," said Judge Howland. While the band played "God Save the Queen" the diners joined in singing the words of the song.

GOV. DYER MENTIONS DEWEY.

Judge Howland's speech was received with great enthusiasm. The women in the three galleries vied with the diners on the main floor in their applause. When at last something like quiet was restored, Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island was introduced and said, in response to the toast "Forefathers Day:"

"Is it of the day or of the man that I am to speak? It is of both: of that New England winter day which brought these Pilgrims face to face with a destiny fearful to contemplate, and of the Pilgrims themselves who stood ready to face their destiny, giants in their faith and clothed with the spirit of the living God.

"If, Mr. President, I give honor to those New Englanders who went across the continent sowing right and left the principles upon which this nation is built, I must congratulate the New Englanders who ceased their wanderings and took up their abode in this goodly city. I can almost hear the chimes of old Trinity ringing out the old and ringing in the new year. Since

they have rung out their changes some of our most venerated doctrines and exclusive ideas have been shattered by the men behind the guns and the men who climbed San Juan hill! (Cheers.)

"Will you pardon me, Mr. President and gentlemen, if I say with glory enough for all, with honor to every man who answered the roll call in the war with Spain, high up on the pinnacle of American greatness stands a New Englander (cheers), a man for whom no honors are too great (cheers) no position too grand, and that man is George Dewey of Vermont."

The ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria has never witnessed such a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm as that which greeted these words of Rhode Island's Governor.

SPEECH OF ROOSEVELT.

The President, Mr. Howland said: "It is scarcely necessary for me to introduce the next speaker to you, for his career is before you all and his record is known to all men. The boy at school was asked this question in physics: 'What is the difference between lightning and electricity?' And he said, 'You don't have to pay for lightning.' (Laughter.) This gentleman furnishes lightning free, and it has that usual quality of rapidity that clears the murky air. His career as a public man, although young, as a legislator, Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Colonel of the rough riders (applause and cheers) has shown that he is able, fearless, and pure, and that foreshadows the character of his State administration. A gentleman was asked during the late political campaign if he had seen Schurz (shirts) on Roosevelt, and he said: 'I never saw him without one.' (Laughter.)

Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen: I remember once being introduced because of my Dutch origin as a typical New Yorker, and then hearing it explained by a subsequent speaker that I was not a typical New Yorker, because a typical New Yorker was born out West, of New England parents. (Laughter.)

"We get from the Puritan the inheritance of more than one virtue, of more than one set of virtues, and we will do well to recollect that no one set of virtues is enough to save a State; that a nation composed merely of warriors is as sure ultimately to fail as a nation composed merely of merchants, merely of men great in peace. If ever this country loses either set of virtues this country will assuredly go down. And another thing, a thing that we do well to remember in the contests of peace that come to you year by year, where the contests of war come to you once in a generation, that the Puritan owes his success to the fact that he was both moral and practical. It ought not to be necessary to say that you need those qualities in combination. It sometimes seems necessary to say it, however. (Laughter.)

If we ever succeed in this country in arranging a divorce between the two elements of the body politic, so that on one side we shall see the nice, cul-

tivated, well-meaning, little men with good morals and receding chins (laughter), the little men who mean well and cannot fight, and on the other side the thoroughly efficient men who do not mean well at all—if we ever succeed in developing into those two distinct casta, the day of the ending of free government in this country is not far distant, and I want you to remember that in the last resort one element is pretty nearly as dangerous as the other to the community. The good man who does not amount to anything, the good man who cannot make his virtues become practical, and, if necessary, aggressive, counts for very little

in the community. In the present age we do not need the cloistered virtue of the anchorite; we need the virtue that can stand the wear and tear of rough contact with the world. We need the virtue that can go out and do things; not do things quite as well as it thinks it could in advance, but do them somehow. (Applause.)

"But, gentlemen, when I praise efficiency I do not want to be understood, even by implication, as slighting morality. The man who is efficient and vicious is simply an unusually dangerous species of wild beast, and the meanest of all forms of admiration is the admiration for brute strength or for mere cunning which are devoted to evil purposes. Nothing, I think, should make an American more ashamed than what I trust is only the occasional American habit of defying mere smartness—the mere capacity to get on—wholly without regard to the means by which the man gets on or to the result to which he trends (Applause.)

SOUTHERN PATRIOTISM.

Gen. Wheeler began with a complimentary reference to Gens. Hawkins, Shafter and Merritt, Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Randolph. Then he said:

"I beg to say a few words with regard to the late visit of the President to the South. The newspapers of the United States have day by day during the last week told their readers the story of the ovations which were extended to the President and to the distinguished soldiers and statesmen accompanying him, ovations which in cordiality and enthusiasm have probably never before been extended to any public official. Most of the people who greeted the President were a third of a century ago engaged as soldiers against the Federal army in the most fierce and sanguinary conflict ever recorded in history. This was by no means an isolated exhibition of sentiment of this nature, although it far exceeded any former demonstration, for whenever soldiers of the North and soldiers of the South have been thrown together, each have vied in extending the warmest welcome. There is no stronger tie than that which exists between comrades in arms. Suffering and dangers shared by comrades in arms leave sacred and enduring memories. They are mingled with associations of martial times and they are sanctified by the blood of those who fell, the grandeur of whose graves is an inspiration of glory to those who live."

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The President, Mr. Howland said: "It is scarcely necessary for me to introduce the next speaker to you, for his career is before you all and his record is known to all men. The boy at school was asked this question in physics: 'What is the difference between lightning and electricity?' And he said, 'You don't have to pay for lightning.' (Laughter.) This gentleman furnishes lightning free, and it has that usual quality of rapidity that clears the murky air. His career as a public man, although young, as a legislator, Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Colonel of the rough riders (applause and cheers) has shown that he is able, fearless, and pure, and that foreshadows the character of his State administration. A gentleman was asked during the late political campaign if he had seen Schurz (shirts) on Roosevelt, and he said: 'I never saw him without one.' (Laughter.)

Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen: I remember once being introduced because of my Dutch origin as a typical New Yorker, and then hearing it explained by a subsequent speaker that I was not a typical New Yorker, because a typical New Yorker was born out West, of New England parents. (Laughter.)

"We get from the Puritan the inheritance of more than one virtue, of more than one set of virtues, and we will do well to recollect that no one set of virtues is enough to save a State; that a nation composed merely of warriors is as sure ultimately to fail as a nation composed merely of merchants, merely of men great in peace. If ever this country loses either set of virtues this country will assuredly go down. And another thing, a thing that we do well to remember in the contests of peace that come to you year by year, where the contests of war come to you once in a generation, that the Puritan owes his success to the fact that he was both moral and practical. It ought not to be necessary to say that you need those qualities in combination. It sometimes seems necessary to say it, however. (Laughter.)

If we ever succeed in this country in arranging a divorce between the two elements of the body politic, so that on one side we shall see the nice, cul-

tivated, well-meaning, little men with good morals and receding chins (laughter), the little men who mean well and cannot fight, and on the other side the thoroughly efficient men who do not mean

